

DANIELS SAYS TO
STOP WORK
ON BATTLESHIPS

Entire Naval Construction Program Held Up—May be Abandoned—New Type of Fighting Machine is Cause—Experts to Europe

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Possibility that the whole battle cruiser program of the navy, involving an expenditure of nearly a half billion dollars, will be abandoned in favor of a new type of cruiser battleship, was indicated by an announcement today that Secretary Daniels had ordered suspension of work on the six 25-knot cruisers already authorized, until a decision as to the future type of capital ship could be reached.

There is a wide difference of opinion among American naval officers as to whether the old battleship and the future to a ship combining the power of the one and nearly the speed of the other, and because of this, a conference of senior officers have deferred action on six additional cruisers until a full report on new types can be made by the department.

It is to gather information for this report that Secretary Daniels and his three chief technical advisers will sail Saturday for Europe. They will be met overseas by Admiral Benson, chief of operations, and Vice-Admiral Sims and upon their return, some weeks hence, they will convene a conference, probably in the early summer, at which a majority opinion of experienced officers will be worked out as to what types of capital ships should be built.

This statement was authorized today by Secretary Daniels.

The conclusion relating to the type of capital ships, resulting from a close study of naval activities of the present war, is a result of the difference of opinion among naval experts that the secretary of the navy has directed the temporary suspension of the building of the large battle cruisers.

Mayo Advises New Type
"Admiral Mayo, the commander-in-chief of the United States Atlantic fleet, when before the committee on naval affairs of the house, stated that in his opinion, the most effective capital ship of today is a high speed battleship, which carries the great gun power and armor protection of a battleship, and as much as possible of the speed of the battle cruiser. Such naval experts as Admiral Benson and Admiral Sims, as a result of their observations and study abroad, concur in the opinion of Admiral Mayo. Many of the high ranking officers of the navy department, likewise concur in the opinion, while many of the experts of the general board are of the opinion that battle cruisers as planned be proceeded with, and battle ships of slower speed, greater gun power and greater protection be likewise constructed.

"Because of the difference of opinion among naval experts, the larger amount of money involved between \$180,000,000 and \$200,000,000 and the great question of fighting efficiency being involved, the secretary of the navy has directed the temporary suspension of construction of the battle cruisers. Little of the work on the hulls has been done. Some of the electrical machinery has been started, but it is not contemplated that the delay will be more than a few months, and will seriously interfere with the proper decision in the matter. It is because of the difference of opinion among experts and to study naval lessons taught by the war, that the secretary of the navy is taking the chief of the general board of the navy department to Europe with him to study the question with naval experts, and obtain such other technical information as is possible while the chief of the board is abroad.

First Controversy in Years
The navy has not had a similar controversy of ship design for ten years. In this case the navy general board, charged with defining the military characteristics of new ships, disagrees with the opinion of the high officers who have had experience overseas in the present war. On the board are two former commanders of the Atlantic fleet, Rear Admiral Badger and Fletcher. They believe that the construction of both dreadnaughts and battle cruisers should continue.

The difference of opinion began last year, when the fleet admiralty decided to alter the plans for the battle ship Hood, to make her a composite battleship and battle cruiser. In effect the decision was to build a very high speed battleship, sacrificing gun power to some extent for speed, but retaining

First Herd of
Buffaloes Is
Sold In Neb.

OMAHA, Neb., March 10.—What is said to be the first herd of buffaloes ever offered for sale on any open market in the world was received in South Omaha this morning.

The herd, consisting of 18 cows, four yearling calves and a huge bull, is part of a herd of 250 buffalo from the famous Trinchera ranch, formerly owned by General Palmer and located near Fort Garland, in southwestern Colorado.

The bull in this herd, which was purchased in Chicago for \$1,000, is a veritable monarch of the desert and weighs 2,200. The cows weigh on an average 1,200 pounds each.

The herd being privately owned and raised on a private ranch, the government has offered no objection to the sale.

UNJUST SENTENCES
MAKE BOLSHEVISTS

NEW YORK, March 10.—Describing certain court martial sentences in the American army as "things that make bolshevists of our young men," United States Senator George E. Chamberlain, chairman of the senate committee on military affairs, sharply criticized courts martial procedure in an address before the United States League of America here today. Referring to laws which had been imposed for slight infractions of the rules, Senator Chamberlain said that "these boys know that an injustice has been done them and it will not increase their respect for the government."

"I have found boys of 17 and 18, not yet married, who are sent to prison for long terms in prison, some of them because they were absent without leave—homeless youths, who left to say goodbye to their mothers, or perhaps a last word with their sweethearts. This led some of them to be sentenced for forty years."

Senator Chamberlain urged a better treatment of the returning soldier, and asked every business man to re-employ men who gave up their positions to enter the service, if they were physically capable of doing the work. The question of unemployment, he asserted, was largely up to the business man for well as in the case of the soldier.

Senator Chamberlain severely criticized what he described as American unpreparedness in the war and asked whether post-war unpreparedness, the menace of radical labor and bolshevism was going to be allowed to continue.

"There is no place in this country," the senator said, "for the bolshevik, the anarchist, or the hyphenated American. We want our young men to be loyal to the United States, and we want them to be loyal to the United States."

Major George D. Baker of Portland, Oregon, another speaker, also warned against the spread of bolshevism and other extremely radical doctrines.

BRITISH TRADESMEN
DEMAND BARE FACTS

LONDON, March 10.—Sir Donald McLean, liberal leader in the house of commons, tonight asked for a definite statement concerning the government's trade policy. He said the entire world was in a state of unrest and uncertainty, and that he desired to know what trade could be done and under what conditions. The United States, he added, was doing a large business in the maintenance of British in Asia and South America, and Japan also was active.

He had been informed on credible authority, he said, that something approaching guarantees had been given some industries for maintaining trade at a certain level for three or four years, including the great soap industry.

Sir Auckland C. Geddes, minister of national security and reconstruction, answered Sir Donald, said that the policy of the government was that no import restrictions should continue to be imposed on goods coming from any part of the empire, without the consent of the war cabinet, or of raw materials required for the industries. Semi-manufactured articles, Sir Auckland added, would be admitted free, except so far as they were being produced by industries which it was essential to foster in the country.

Manufactured articles would be subject to restrictions until the first of September, he continued, when the case would be open for revision. There would be no restrictions, he said, on exports to non-blockade countries, except on foods required for naval and military purposes or home consumption or manufacture. The government, he declared, hoped this policy would enable the country's trade to recover and become greater than ever.

CANCELLED CONTRACT
KEEP MEN FROM JOBS

SEATTLE, WASH., March 10.—Ship yard owners in Seattle, Tacoma and Aberdeen prepared today for the reopening of their yards tomorrow, following the voting of the workers who have been on strike for several weeks, to return to work under conditions prevailing when they walked out.

Employers estimated \$10,000,000 have been lost by the workers in wages during the strike. Union officers said the return of the strikers will not constitute a waiver of their strike demands or the acceptance of the Macy board wage scale, against which the strike was primarily waged.

RUSSIAN'S DYING IN
RAILROAD STATIONS
WHILE OTHERS SLEEP

Typhus, Unrestrained, Has
Pest Hole of Moscow—
People too Weak to Resist
Armed Bolsheviki.

PARIS, March 10.—(By the Associated Press)—Typhus is adding to the horrors of hunger and disorder in Moscow, which the population has christened the "grave yard," according to a British business man who has just arrived in Paris from Russia. There are no disinfectants or medicines with which to fight the epidemic and no food is available because of the shortage of fuel and the result is that the freezing and disheveled population is unable to protect itself.

Recently railroad officials in Moscow, the business man reports, ordered the crowd out of the central railway station in order to clean it, and found the bodies of five victims of the typhus which had been lying for days among the peasants sleeping on the floor. The officials were unable to meet the demands upon them and the bodies of typhus victims await burial for weeks. The winter has been unusually cold in Moscow and there has been no heat in the houses. The business man says that the non-bolshevik population is so weakened that it has been unable to resist disease.

Streets Dark at Six
Under the orders of the soviet government, the lights of the city for five miles have been removed and virtually all remaining stores have been nationalized, but the streets are so small and incomplete that the clerks make little effort to serve the public. The shops open at 10 in the morning and close at 4 and by 6 o'clock the streets are dark and deserted.

The Britisher says that there apparently has been a great increase in the number of Chinese troops in Moscow. He says that the Chinese and Chinese are the only forces that Lenin and Trotsky regard as loyal. He says that Russians of all classes are saying the soviet government in order to protect their families and to obtain food, but that the Russian red guards say frankly they will not fight for the bolsheviks against organized forces from outside Russia.

When the Britisher left Moscow, cat and dog war was being waged for five roubles a pound and horse meat was being sold for 15 roubles a pound. Beef occasionally was sold secretly by the peasants for 25 roubles a pound. Butter, when available, brought 150 roubles a pound. A pound of sugar brought the same sum, but sugar was hard to get. Occasionally a little black flour sold in villages distant from Moscow and Petrograd for about \$2 a pound. Roubles fluctuate between six and ten cents.

Lack of coal and oil and the dilapidation of the rolling stock has reduced the number of street cars and railroad trains so that there is terrible crowding and congestion at stations, resulting in the spread of disease.

People are Unarmed
"I wish that people outside of Russia who insist that the Russians in shot Russia should arise and overthrow the bolsheviks, could see the real situation," said the Britisher. "They would appreciate how impossible it is to expect Lenin and Trotsky. When armed robbers attack unarmed men the latter have to surrender their purses. It is the same with the bolsheviks, because they have all the arms and ammunition."

"The scattered groups which have opposed the bolsheviks did little more than commit suicide. In my opinion, starvation and misery will continue in Moscow and Petrograd until outside pressure forces a change, because the non-bolsheviks in non-soviet Russia are so starved and harassed that they have neither the heart nor the physical strength for effective opposition."

MURDERERS RAMPANT
THROUGHOUT BERLIN

BERLIN, March 10.—(Associated Press)—Murders, fighting and plundering continued throughout Sunday in various parts of the city. There was much sniping from the roofs. Many spartanists were made prisoner during the forenoon and summary executions began in the afternoon, following the shooting of some 60 detectives by the spartanists in the order of Herr Noske, secretary of military affairs.

Three booters, caught in the act, were the first to be executed. The government soldiers were so embittered by their opponents' atrocities that Herr Noske's decree was welcomed.

An instance of communist treachery was noted in the Kaiserstrasse, where a sailor approached a small body of government troops, holding up his hands and crying, "Don't shoot. Don't shoot." The troops advanced to meet him and were quickly surrounded by a band of insurgents who disarmed them.

The incident had been observed, however, and a force of government soldiers quickly appeared on the scene and arrested these spartanists. The soldier who proved to be a laborer dressed in a marine uniform, was summarily shot.

More than 250 wounded persons were taken to various hospitals Sunday, including many women and children. Many bodies of dead also were taken to the morgue. The spartanists removed a large number of the wounded.

Kill 60 Detectives
BERLIN, Sunday, March 6.—(By the Associated Press)—A story of wholesale, cold-blooded murders, including the shooting of some 60 detectives by the spartanist forces, was told today under oath by a government soldier who had been captured by the insurgents but managed to escape. He and 18 other soldiers had been captured in the vicinity of Warschauerstrasse, in the eastern part of the city, and were taken into a court back of a group of buildings occupied by the spartanists.

The prisoners, the soldier asserts, were compelled, one by one, to climb down a wagon where they were shot down by the insurgents. When the wagon became full of bodies it was taken away and another brought forward.

GETS TEN YEARS FOR
WHAT HE HAD TO SAY

Socialist Leader Debs has been four times a candidate for president of the United States on the socialist ticket. The speech for which he is now held to account was delivered at Canton, Ohio, during the war. He stated there that the allied purpose of war was plunder. He praised the I. W. W. and bolsheviks. Ten years is the time he will have to serve.

President Wilson received several messages today from Colonel E. M. House, regarding the German armistice at the peace conference and the program which has been arranged after the president's arrival in France. The president sent replies.

The president also received a wireless dispatch from the mayor of Brest, expressing a desire to extend him a welcome on behalf of the municipality of Brest on the arrival of the George Washington. President Wilson sent an acceptance, but asked that the ceremonies be as brief and informal as possible, saying he desired to proceed immediately to Paris.

The George Washington is maintaining good speed and is expected to arrive at Brest between 3 and 8 p. m. Thursday.

Many Cases Pending
Frohman's conviction resulted from articles written by him and published in the Missouri Staats Zeitung, criticizing the United States' participation in the war. The court today granted petitions asking it to review the case of U. K. Kirschner, convicted under the espionage act, because of statements made in a recent speech at Elizabeth, West Virginia, in which he declared that the government in the prosecution of the war was corrupt and controlled by the moneyed interests. He was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

A number of other espionage cases are now before the court, while about 75 cases involving charges similar to those against Debs, are pending in appellate courts over the country.

In affirming Debs' conviction, Justice Holmes reviewed the case in detail and held in effect that Debs had been guilty of willful attempt to obstruct recruiting and enlistment and had been properly instructed by the lower court.

PEACE TERMS
VERY FEW DAYS

LONDON, March 10.—(British Wireless Service)—"We have reached the turning point of the conference," says the Paris correspondent of the Daily News. "Not even the Germans come, will there be a week-end more important than the past one. The preparatory work is nearly finished and the plenary convention of peace will be ready in a few days. By the time President Wilson reaches Paris, the naval and military conditions will have been settled."

It is an open secret that Premier Lloyd George considers disarmament the touchstone of conference success, and that his insistence on disarmament for Germany is merely the first step in a general policy of pacification, intended to lead to disarmament in all countries.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Chairmen of eight of the house committees on expenditures of government departments, which the republicans of the next house plan to use for investigations of war expenditures and other departmental activities, were selected today by the republican committee on expenditures.

They are: Graham, Illinois; Navy Department, Haskell, New York; Postoffice, Zihlman, Maryland; Justice, White, Maine; Treasury, Dale, Vermont; Public Buildings, Krieger, Pennsylvania; Commerce, Williams, Illinois; Agriculture, Baer, North Dakota.

Chairmen of three other expenditures committees are yet to be selected. The three committees on elections will be headed by Gallagher, Massachusetts; Goodall, Maine and Dowell, Iowa. Chairmen of several minor committees also were chosen today as follows:

Accounts, Farrell, Illinois; Alcoholice Labor Traffic, Smith, Idaho; Labor, Smith, Michigan; Patents, Nolan, California; Revision of Laws, Little, Kansas; Arid Lands, Kinkaid, Nebraska; Reform in the civil service, Lohlbach, New Jersey; Food control, Rodenberg, Illinois; Coinage and Weights and Measures, Vestal, Indiana.

CARRANZA NOT INTERESTED.

LABOR DEMANDS
COURT PASS ON
ESPIONAGE ACT

Insist Its Constitutionality is
Vital—Pronounce it In-
famous—Passed in Heat
of War—Debs Conviction
is Sustained—Many Cases
Pend

CHICAGO, March 10.—Formal demand that the constitutionality of the espionage act be passed upon at once was voiced in a statement tonight by the executive committee of the new labor party.

The statement says: "Today it is Eugene V. Debs who is involved. Tomorrow it may be some loyal trades unionist who is not at all in sympathy with Debs' principles. This infamous law, placed in the statute books in the heat of war passion, strikes at the liberties of every citizen of America, yet the supreme court delays in passing on its constitutionality."

Sustain Debs' Conviction
WASHINGTON, March 10.—Convictions under the espionage act of Eugene V. Debs, socialist leader, and Jacob Frohwerk, a newspaper editor of Kansas City, were sustained today by the supreme court in unanimous opinions delivered by Justice Holmes. Both men were sentenced by the lower courts to ten years imprisonment.

While not passing directly on the constitutionality of the act, the court in effect did declare valid the so-called enlistment section and reaffirmed its opinion that the espionage law is not an interference with the constitutional right of free speech.

Debs was convicted on three counts, but the court passed directly on only one of these, that charging him with obstructing recruiting and enlistment through statements made in a speech at Canton, Ohio, last June. The other two counts charged him with attempting to incite insubordination and disloyalty, and also with uttering language intended to provoke and encourage resistance to the United States government. In arguing the case before the supreme court, however, the government did not press the last charge.

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MANY UTILITIES IN
FINANCIAL STRAITS

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CARRANZA NOT INTERESTED.

NEW YORK, March 10.—President Carranza of Mexico has declined to send representatives to a conference called here tomorrow by the council on foreign affairs, to discuss affairs of mutual interests to the United States and Mexico. It was announced tonight. Speakers at the meeting will include Manuel Calero, former Mexican ambassador to the United States; Raymond P. Rider, former speaker of the Mexican house, and M. Garcia Adalpe, former minister of the interior.

Lodge-Lowell
Debate To Be
Tomorrow Eve

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., March 10.—The debate between United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge met here this afternoon and made of Harvard University, on the merits of the proposed constitution of the league of nations, will be held in Symphony Hall, Boston, Wednesday evening.

Senator Lodge and Dr. Lowell met here this afternoon and made tentative plans for the debate.

HINES TAKES ISSUE
WITH ELLIOTT'S IDEA

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Return of Mr. Hines to the office as to their labor forces and other conditions affecting cost of operating, will require several months, Director General Hines said in a statement issued tonight, in answer to an address made by Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific railroad company, last Saturday in Chicago.

Mr. Hines characterized as "unfair," Mr. Elliott's comparison of the number of employees of the Pennsylvania railroad company in December, 1917 with the 16 per cent increased force on the payrolls of that company in December, 1917, to demonstrate that federal control of the railroads will not be productive of the best results.

The director general said favorable weather during December of last year and the free movement of traffic, in contrast with the bad weather and congested railroads during December, 1917, justified this increase in workers, because of the greater opportunity for car repair, maintenance of ways and other work. The Pennsylvania railroad, Mr. Hines said, could not be considered as typical, as the average increase in number of employees of all roads from December, 1917, to January of this year, was only 5.2 per cent.

"The increase in the number of employees under government control," said the director general, "as compared with the number of employees when the roads were under private management, is almost negligible except in the regions of intense railway activity, and the most striking of these was the Allegheny region, including the Pennsylvania railroad, where the essential coal and steel industry produced and where many shipbuilding yards and other war industries were located."

HAVANA STRIKE HAS
MURDER TO CREDIT

HAVANA, March 10.—The general strike, which it was thought would be ended early today, when the strike committee voted to accept the terms offered by President Menocal, continued throughout the day and resulted in the first fatality which has occurred in the strike since its beginning. A man, who the country has passed, the man killed was a police officer, who was shot while driving an automobile. He was dressed as a civilian.

The news that the strike was at an end spread during the early morning hours and a number of street cars and taxicabs made their appearance on the streets. When however, labor committee men who had voted against the arbitration plan, learned that President Menocal, advised their followers not to return to work, clashes between the police and workmen began and the situation resumed its former aspects.

Labor leaders in favor of ending the strike are endeavoring to reconvene the directing committee, so as to bring forth a manifesto declaring the strike at an end, and advising the men to return to their posts. An official notice issued at the close of a cabinet meeting today, offers ample protection to all men who return to their duties.

There were many wild rumors today including a report of a clash between the police and strikers in the harbor, in which the number of persons killed ranged as high as sixteen. A large number of persons also were reported to have been injured.

It was rumored that American marines had been landed from the ship which dropped anchor in the harbor last night. All these reports proved untrue.

The American submarine Eagle joined the cruise Cincinnati and the gunboat DuBuque tonight.

Today's edition of El Heraldo, the organ of the liberal party, was seized by the police, owing to an editorial being considered objectionable by the authorities.

CINCINNATI MAYOR
SCORES SOCIAL UNIT

CINCINNATI, March 10.—Mayor John Galvin of this city created a sensation here today by issuing a formal statement to the newspapers to the effect that the Social Unit, experimented with in a certain district here for the first time, and which is being advocated for extensions throughout every large city in the country, is a most dangerous type of socialism. The mayor said:

"I consider it a dangerous institution in our city and but one step away from bolshevism."

Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane is chairman of the National Social Unit organization and it was an announcement from the east that plans were being perfected to extend the experiment to all other large cities, that prompted Mayor Galvin to issue his statement.

The mayor also gave out a letter written by the late Dr. J. H. Landis, former health officer of Cincinnati, who was responsible for bringing the first experiment of the Social Unit to this city. In this letter, addressed to W. C. Phillips, executive of the national Social Unit organization, Dr. Landis said: "To grope against the possibility of a new social unit, which is the war, Andrew Bonar Law, government spokesman, in making this announcement in the house of commons today, said he was discussing the problem with Premier Lloyd George, as a means of finding employment for discharged soldiers."

BLOODY REVOLT
BOLSHEVIST PLAN
TO DESTROY U. S.

Find Willing Tools in I. W. W.—Latter Well Organized to Spread Propaganda—Mail Evidence is Furnished by Solicitor of Post Office Department

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Mailed matter seized since the signing of the armistice has disclosed that the I. W. W., anarchists, radical socialists and others are "perfecting an amalgamation," which has for its object the overthrow of the American government through a "bloody revolution," and the establishment of a "bolshevik republic," according to a memorandum sent to the senate propaganda committee by Solicitor Lamar of the post office department. The memorandum was made public today by the committee and Chairman Overman said it would be read into the record tomorrow.

Declaring that in bolshevism the radical elements of the country had for the first time "found a common cause upon which they can unite," Mr. Lamar said his investigation showed that propaganda against the government was being conducted with great regularity, and that its magnitude could be measured by the bold outposts of propaganda found in the literature. Accompanying his memorandum were several hundred excerpts from mail matter, showing the trend of the propaganda.

These will be made public later. Particular reference was made by the solicitor to the activities of the dissatisfied foreign element in the country, but he said perhaps the I. W. W. was the most active in the dissemination of propaganda. "Because it has at its command a large field force of men recruiting agents, who work unceasingly in the furtherance of the cause."

Robins Testifies Again
The information furnished by Mr. Lamar coincides to an extent with the statements reiterated today by Senator King of Utah, that of the American Red Cross mission in Russia, when he again appeared before the committee, primarily to answer statements concerning him made Saturday by David R. Francis, American minister to Russia.

Mr. Robins insisted it was the desire of the bolsheviks to overthrow all the governments of the world, and in their place set up terrorist governments, similar to those in Russia. He said he did not know of his own knowledge that bolsheviks from Russia actually were engaged in trying to accomplish this purpose in the United States, but that he was convinced certain people here were engaged in propagandizing bolshevik ideas.

"The I. W. W.," he added, "has been doing its work for twenty years." In reply to questions, Mr. Robins said he did not know whether bolshevik agitators were being sent into the United States, but he agreed with Senator King of Utah, that it was quite possible that Russian radicals would undertake to aid any radical groups wherever operating.

Denies Francis Testimony
Turning to Ambassador Francis' testimony last week, Mr. Robins testified that he had gone to the headquarters of the bolsheviks in Petrograd, asked about their principles and indicated his approval of them. He also denied that he had ever pretended to represent the American government in Russia, or that he had formed the committee he had heard Mr. Robins was spoken of in Moscow as the mouthpiece of the American government, and as a consequence the ambassador thought it wise to make a public announcement that statements coming from sources other than the American embassy were not authorized.

Mr. Robins submitted to the committee copies of cablegrams which he said passed between Ambassador Francis and the state department, and telegrams and letters which he asserted were sent him by the ambassador. The witness explained that his purpose in offering these documents was to show that at all times his relations with the ambassador were valued and cordial and that he was authorized by Ambassador Francis to maintain contact with the bolsheviks.

One of the letters was given him by Ambassador Francis, Mr. Robins said. It groined against the possibility of a new social unit, which is the war, Andrew Bonar Law, government spokesman, in making this announcement in the house of commons today, said he was discussing the problem with Premier Lloyd George, as a means of finding employment for discharged soldiers.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The port workers still insist on payment of wages for the time lost, as a condition for resuming work. Fourteen thousand men have been out for 62 days. The total wage loss reaches about three and a half million pesos. Owners and shipping agents declare that they will not pay this amount.

LONDON, March 10.—The prospect of a tunnel under the English channel to France is being considered by the government, and it is expected that after the war, Andrew Bonar Law, government spokesman, in making this announcement in the house of commons today, said he was discussing the problem with Premier Lloyd George, as a means of finding employment for discharged soldiers.

NEW EPITOME

FOREIGN

Full peace terms expected to be announced within a few days after Wilson's arrival in Paris.

Russians reported to be dying in terrible numbers in Moscow.

British tradesmen demand to know the facts about business restrictions.

Berlin is in the grip of an epidemic of murder and plunder.

Havana strike adds murder to its list of events.

DOMESTIC

Daniels stops all work on battleships, pending investigation of new type.

Bloody revolution is the bolshevik program to destroy the United States government.

Following supreme court's decision sustaining Debs' conviction, labor demands that high court pass on constitutionality of espionage law.

Senator Lodge and President Lowell of Harvard to debate tomorrow night on league of nations.

LOCAL

Thousands crowd chamber at state house to hear Vice President Marshall address legislature.

Over governor's veto senate passes bill giving premium of \$10,000 for first oil well brought in Arizona.

Twenty-fifth annual conference of Congregational church begins Wednesday.

Thirty delegates from Imperial valley arrives this morning to inspect irrigation projects of Salt River valley.